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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
11 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
12 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

13 IN RE: REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL ) Case No. 3:22-mc-80076  
14 ASSISTANCE FROM PECHERSKYI )  
15 DISTRICT COURT IN KYIV, UKRAINE, IN ) **UNITED STATES' MEMORANDUM OF LAW**  
16 THE MATTER OF OLEKSANDR ) **IN SUPPORT OF EX PARTE APPLICATION**  
YURIIOVYCH KARDAKOV V. ) **FOR ORDER PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C.**  
KOSTIANTYN HEORHIIOVYCH KORSUN ) **§ 1782(a)**  
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The United States of America, by and through counsel, respectfully submits this Memorandum of Law in Support of its Ex Parte Application for Order Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1782, to execute a Letter of Request from the Pecherskyi District Court in Kyiv, Ukraine (“Ukrainian Court”) for international judicial assistance to obtain certain information from Cloudflare, Inc. (“Cloudflare”), a corporation located at 101 Townsend Street, San Francisco, CA 94107.<sup>1</sup>

## INTRODUCTION

The request for international judicial assistance comes from the Pecherskyi District Court in Kyiv, Ukraine. Specifically, the Ukrainian Court has issued a Letter of Request dated February 15, 2022, requesting judicial assistance to obtain information from Cloudflare for use in the case captioned *Oleksandr Yuriiovych Kardakov v. Kostiantyn Heorhiiovych Korsun*, Reference No. 12-64-22. Declaration of Shiwon Choe (“Choe Decl.”) ¶ 2; Choe Decl. Ex. 1 (Letter of Request).

The facts of this case, as stated in the Letter of Request, indicate that this matter is a civil proceeding in which the Ukrainian Court is adjudicating a case regarding “the protection of honor, dignity, and business reputation, refuting the false information, recovery of non-pecuniary damages.” Choe Decl. Ex. 1 (Letter of Request) ¶¶ 5.c, 7.a. The Ukrainian Court is requesting information from Cloudflare regarding the identity and contact information of the registrant of the domain name ord-ua.com, the owner of the account used to place <https://www.ord-ua.com> on the internet, and the recipient of hosting services for the website <https://www.ord-ua.com> to allow it to be accessed on the

<sup>1</sup> “Letters Rogatory are customarily received and appropriate action taken with respect thereto ex parte.” *In re Letters Rogatory from Tokyo Dist.*, 539 F.2d 1216, 1219 (9th Cir. 1976). “[I]t is neither uncommon nor improper for district courts to grant applications made pursuant to § 1782 ex parte. The respondent’s due process rights are not violated because he can later challenge any discovery request by moving to quash pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45([d])(3).” *Gushlak v. Gushlak*, 486 F. App’x 215, 217 (2d Cir. 2012); see *In re Letters Rogatory from Tokyo*, 539 F.2d at 1219 (respondents can “raise[] objections and exercise[] their due process rights by motions to quash the subpoenas”); accord, e.g., *In re Request for Judicial Assistance from Obolonskyi Dist. Ct. in Kyiv, Ukraine*, No. 20-mc-80023-JSC, 2020 WL 571032, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 5, 2020) (“[T]he instant ex parte application is an acceptable method of requested discovery under Section 1782.”) (citing *In re Letters Rogatory from Tokyo*, 539 F.2d at 1219); *In re Request for Int’l Judicial Assistance from Nat’l Ct. Admin. of the Republic of Korea*, No. C15-80069 MISC LB, 2015 WL 1064790, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 11, 2015) (same); *IPCom GMBH & Co. KG v. Apple Inc.*, 61 F. Supp. 3d 919, 922 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (“It is common for parties to file ex parte applications, as parties will be given adequate notice of any discovery taken pursuant to the request and will then have the opportunity to move to quash the discovery or to participate in it.”) (internal quotation marks omitted).

While these applications are generally filed ex parte, they do not need to be filed under seal. See, e.g., *In re Mut. Assistance of Local Ct. of Wetzlar, Germany*, No. 1:17-c-00078-SKO, 2018 WL 306678, at \*3 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 5, 2018).

internet. *Id.* ¶¶ 8.a, 10.

The Ukrainian Court’s request was transmitted to the U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Division, Office of Foreign Litigation, Office of International Judicial Assistance (“OIJА”) in Washington, D.C., pursuant to the Hague Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, March 18, 1970, 23 U.S.T. 2555, 847 U.N.T.S. 12140 (“Hague Evidence Convention”). Choe Decl. ¶ 2; Choe Decl. Ex. 1 (Letter of Request). The request was then transmitted to the United States Attorney’s Office for the Northern District of California for execution in accordance with 28 C.F.R. § 0.49(c). Choe Decl. ¶ 2.

On March 10, 2022, the undersigned Assistant United States Attorney contacted Cloudflare via its dedicated email address for such requests, abuse+law@cloudflare.com; sent Cloudflare the Letter of Request; and asked whether Cloudflare would voluntarily produce the requested information. Choe Decl. ¶ 4; Choe Decl. Ex. 3. On March 11, 2022, a representative of Cloudflare responded and stated that, based on Cloudflare’s policies, “non-public information about Cloudflare customers is not released except as lawfully required by appropriate legal process, such as a subpoena, court order, or other valid legal process.” Choe Decl. ¶ 5; Choe Decl. Ex. 4. On March 14, 2022, the undersigned contacted Cloudflare and asked if Cloudflare could confirm whether or not it had the requested information and where any subpoena for the information should be directed, including whether Cloudflare would accept service of a subpoena via email. Choe Decl. ¶ 6; Choe Decl. Ex. 5. On March 14, 2022, a representative of Cloudflare responded and stated that “Cloudflare would [sic] subscriber information about the website owner” and that Cloudflare would accept service of a subpoena via email at abuse+law@cloudflare.com. Choe Decl. ¶ 7; Choe Decl. Ex. 6.

To execute the Ukrainian Court's request for international judicial assistance, authority must be obtained from this Court. 28 U.S.C. § 1782.

## DISCUSSION

## I. The Hague Evidence Convention

The Hague Evidence Convention affords each signatory nation the use of the judicial process of other signatory nations, where such assistance is needed in civil or commercial matters, “to facilitate the transmission and execution of Letters of Request and to further the accommodation of the different

1 methods which they use for this purpose.” Hague Evidence Convention pml. The Hague Evidence  
 2 Convention “prescribes certain procedures by which a judicial authority in one contracting state may  
 3 request evidence located in another contracting state.” *Société Nationale Industrielle Aérospatiale v.*  
 4 *U.S. Dist. Court*, 482 U.S. 522, 524 (1987). The Hague Evidence Convention is in force in both the  
 5 United States and Ukraine. Hague Conference on Private International Law, Status Table for the  
 6 Convention of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters,  
 7 available at <https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/status-table/?cid=82> (last visited Mar. 21,  
 8 2022).

9 Article 10 of the Hague Evidence Convention provides that:

10 In executing a Letter of Request the requested authority shall apply the appropriate  
 11 measures of compulsion in the instances and to the same extent as are provided by its  
 12 internal law for the execution of orders issued by the authorities of its own country or  
 13 of requests made by parties in internal proceedings.

14 Hague Evidence Convention art. 10. Furthermore, Article 9 of the Hague Evidence Convention  
 15 provides in relevant part that “[t]he judicial authority which executes a Letter of Request shall apply its  
 16 own law as to the methods and procedures to be followed” and that “[a] Letter of Request shall be  
 17 executed expeditiously.” *Id.* art. 9.

18 Under Article VI of the United States Constitution, treaties, such as the Hague Evidence  
 19 Convention, are the law of the land, on an equal footing with acts of Congress, and are binding on the  
 20 courts. *See Bell v. Clark*, 437 F.2d 200, 203 (4th Cir. 1971); *see also Gandara v. Bennett*, 528 F.3d 823,  
 21 830 (11th Cir. 2008) (stating that self-executing treaties are “immediately and directly binding on state  
 22 and federal courts pursuant to the Supremacy Clause”) (Rodgers, J., concurring) (quoting *Medellin v.*  
 23 *Texas*, 552 U.S. 491, 510 (2008)); *Bishop v. Reno*, 210 F.3d 1295, 1299 (11th Cir. 2000) (concluding  
 24 that “an Act of Congress” is on “full parity with a treaty”) (quoting *Reid v. Covert*, 354 U.S. 1, 18  
 25 (2000)).

## 26 **II. Statutory Considerations Weigh in Favor of Granting the United States’ Application**

27 The authority for this Court to assist foreign tribunals in obtaining testimony is contained in  
 28 U.S.C. § 1782. This section states:

1 Assistance to foreign and international tribunals and to litigants before such tribunals

2 (a) The district court of the district in which a person resides or is found may order  
 3 him to give his testimony or statement or to produce a document or other thing for use  
 4 in a proceeding in a foreign or international tribunal, including criminal investigations  
 5 conducted before formal accusation. The order may be made pursuant to a letter  
 6 rogatory issued, or request made, by a foreign or international tribunal or upon the  
 7 application of any interested person and may direct that the testimony or statement be  
 8 given, or the document or other thing be produced, before a person appointed by the  
 9 court. By virtue of his appointment, the person appointed has power to administer  
 10 any necessary oath and take the testimony or statement. The order may prescribe the  
 11 practice and procedure, which may be in whole or part the practice and procedure of  
 12 the foreign country or the international tribunal, for taking the testimony or statement  
 13 or producing the document or other thing. To the extent that the order does not  
 14 prescribe otherwise, the testimony or statement shall be taken, and the document or  
 15 other thing produced, in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

16 28 U.S.C. § 1782(a); *see also Aérospatiale*, 482 U.S. at 529 (providing a brief history of the Hague  
 17 Evidence Convention). Section 1782 “is the product of congressional efforts, over the span of nearly  
 18 150 years, to provide federal-court assistance in gathering evidence for use in foreign tribunals.” *Intel*  
 19 *Corp. v. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.*, 542 U.S. 241, 247 (2004). By this law, Congress intended that  
 20 the United States set an example to other nations by making judicial assistance generously available.  
 21 *See, e.g., In re Request for Assistance from Ministry of Legal Affairs of Trin. & Tobago*, 848 F.2d 1151,  
 22 1153–54 (11th Cir. 1988) (discussing several historical instances in which Congress has broadened  
 23 § 1782, each time increasing the statute’s ability to provide international judicial assistance), *abrogated*  
 24 *on other grounds by Intel*, 542 U.S. 241; *In re Request for Judicial Assistance from Obolonskyi Dist. Ct.*  
 25 *in Kyiv, Ukraine*, No. 20-mc-80023-JSC, 2020 WL 571032, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 5, 2020) (“[T]he twin  
 26 aims of Section 1782[ are] providing efficient assistance to participants in international litigation, and  
 27 encouraging foreign countries by example to provide similar assistance to our courts.”) (internal  
 28 brackets omitted). District courts have routinely appointed Assistant United States Attorneys  
 (“AUSAs”) to act as commissioners pursuant to this provision for the purpose of rendering judicial  
 assistance to foreign courts in response to a request for assistance. *See, e.g., In re Clerici*, 481 F.3d  
 1324, 1327 (11th Cir. 2007) (affirming a district court’s appointment of AUSA as commissioner to  
 obtain sworn answers to questions posed in letters rogatory); *In re Request from Obolonskyi Dist. Ct.*,  
 2020 WL 571032, at \*3 (appointing AUSA as commissioner to obtain information from Cloudflare); *In*  
*re Request for Int’l Judicial Assistance from Nat’l Ct. Admin. of the Republic of Korea*, No. C15-80069

1 MISC LB, 2015 WL 1064790, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 11, 2015) (appointing AUSA as commissioner to  
 2 obtain information from Google, Inc.).

3 This Court is authorized to provide assistance to the Ukrainian Court if the three requirements set  
 4 forth in § 1782 are met. Those requirements are: (1) the person or document for which discovery is  
 5 sought resides or is found in the district; (2) the discovery is for use in a proceeding before a foreign or  
 6 international tribunal; and (3) the application is made “by a foreign or international tribunal” or “any  
 7 interested person.” *In re Application Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1782 for an Order Permitting Bayer AG*  
 8 *to Take Discovery*, 146 F.3d 188, 193 (3d Cir. 1988); *Schmitz v. Bernstein Liebhard & Lifshitz, LLP*,  
 9 376 F.3d 79, 83 (2d Cir. 2004); *see also* S. Rep. No. 88-1580, at 2 (1964), reprinted in 1964  
 10 U.S.C.C.A.N. 3782 (providing Congress’ general statement regarding the purpose behind the statute);  
 11 *Intel*, 542 U.S. at 248–49 (providing a brief history of § 1782 and federal court aid to foreign tribunals).

12 Here, each of these threshold statutory requirements is met. First, Cloudflare “resides or is found  
 13 in” the Northern District of California because its offices are located in San Francisco, California.  
 14 Cloudflare, Inc., Form 10-K (Mar. 1, 2022), available at <https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/1477333/00014773322000008/cloud-20211231.htm> (last visited Mar. 21, 2022); accord *In re Request from Obolonskyi Dist. Ct.*, 2020 WL 571032, at \*2. Second, the Letter of Request demonstrates  
 15 that the information is for use in a proceeding before a foreign tribunal. Choe Decl. Ex. 1 (Letter of  
 16 Request). Third, the Letter of Request itself also reflects that the application “is made by a foreign or  
 17 international tribunal,” namely, the Ukrainian Court. *Id.*

### 20 III. Discretionary Considerations Weigh in Favor of Granting the United States’ Application

21 “[A] district court is not required to grant a § 1782(a) discovery application simply because it has  
 22 the authority to do so.” *Intel*, 542 U.S. at 264. Indeed, § 1782 “affords the district courts ‘wide  
 23 discretion’ in responding to requests for assistance in proceedings before foreign tribunals.” *Al Fayed v. United States*, 210 F.3d 421, 424 (4th Cir. 2000) (citing *In re Esse*s, 101 F.3d 873, 876 (2d. Cir. 1996)).  
 24 The Supreme Court has set forth certain discretionary factors for a district court to consider before  
 25 granting a request for judicial assistance:

- 26 (1) whether the person from whom discovery is sought is a participant in the foreign  
 27 proceeding; (2) the nature of the foreign tribunal, the character of the foreign  
 28 proceedings, and the receptivity of the foreign entity to judicial assistance;  
 (3) whether the request conceals an attempt to circumvent foreign proof-gathering

1           restrictions or other policies of a foreign country or the United States; and (4) whether  
 2           the requested information is unduly intrusive or burdensome.

3         *Intel*, 542 U.S. at 264–65. “In exercising its discretion under § 1782, the district court should be guided  
 4         by the statute’s ‘twin aims of providing efficient means of assistance to participants in international  
 5         litigation in our federal courts and encouraging foreign countries by example to provide similar means  
 6         of assistance to our courts.’” *Al Fayed*, 210 F.3d at 424 (quoting *In re Malev Hungarian Airlines*, 964  
 7         F.2d 97, 100 (2d Cir. 1992)); *accord*, e.g., *In re Request from Obolonskyi Dist. Ct.*, 2020 WL 571032, at  
 8         \*2 (same); *In re Request from Republic of Korea*, 2015 WL 1064790, at \*2 (same).

9         With respect to the first factor, “although this factor was originally expressed as a ‘participant’  
 10      versus ‘nonparticipant’ analysis under the facts presented in *Intel*, the true question at hand is whether  
 11      the requested discovery is available to the foreign tribunal without the assistance of this Court.” *In re*  
 12      *Request for Judicial Assistance from the Dist. Court in Svitavy, Czech Republic*, 748 F. Supp. 2d 522,  
 13      526 (E.D. Va. 2010); *see also Intel*, 542 U.S. at 264 (“[N]onparticipants in the foreign proceeding may  
 14      be outside the foreign tribunal’s jurisdictional reach; hence, their evidence, available in the United  
 15      States, may be unobtainable absent § 1782(a) aid.”). Cloudflare is not a party to the proceedings and is  
 16      not subject to the Ukrainian Court’s jurisdiction because it is located in California; thus, the first factor  
 17      weighs in favor of granting the motion. *See In re Request from Obolonskyi Dist. Ct.*, 2020 WL 571032,  
 18      at \*3 (fact that “CloudFlare is not a party to the Ukrainian action, and therefore discovery regarding its  
 19      records is unattainable absent Section 1782(a) aid” weighs in favor of authorizing discovery).

20         With respect to the second factor, there is nothing in the Letter of Request to suggest that this  
 21      Court should decline to grant the Application based on the nature of the Ukrainian Court or the character  
 22      of the proceedings. Additionally, this request was initiated by the Ukrainian Court and not by an  
 23      independent party; therefore, the Ukrainian Court is clearly receptive to the assistance of this Court and  
 24      the second factor weighs in favor of granting the motion. *See id.* (fact that “the Ukrainian Court has  
 25      requested assistance in obtaining this discovery” weighs in favor of authorizing discovery).

26         With respect to the third factor, because the requester is the Ukrainian Court, there is sufficient  
 27      assurance that the request for judicial assistance is not an attempt to circumvent Ukraine’s discovery  
 28      rules or to thwart policies of either the United States or Ukraine. *See id.* (where the Ukrainian Court

1 itself has requested assistance, “[t]here is nothing to suggest that the request here is an attempt to  
2 circumvent proof-gathering restrictions or other policies of a foreign country or the United States”  
3 (internal quotation marks omitted).

4 And with respect to the fourth factor, the requests seeks basic information (name and contact and  
5 registration information) about the person or entity who has registered an internet domain name and/or is  
6 receiving internet-access or hosting services from Cloudflare and therefore would not be unduly  
7 intrusive or burdensome. *See id.* (finding that a request for “a written statement from CloudFlare  
8 regarding the owner or user of [a] domain name” is not unduly burdensome or intrusive).

9 In summary, consideration of the four discretionary factors set forth by the Supreme Court in  
10 *Intel* favors authorizing judicial assistance to the Ukrainian Court.

## 11 CONCLUSION

12 Attached as Exhibit 2 to the Declaration of Shiwon Choe is the proposed subpoena that this  
13 office intends to serve (in substantially similar format) on Cloudflare should the Court grant the  
14 Application pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1782. Upon receipt, responses to the subpoena will be sent to the  
15 Department of Justice, Civil Division, OIJA, for transmission to the Ukrainian Court.

16 WHEREFORE, the United States respectfully requests that the Court issue an Order, in the form  
17 attached to the Application, appointing Assistant United States Attorney Shiwon Choe as Commissioner  
18 for the purpose of issuing a subpoena to execute the request for international judicial assistance.  
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20 DATED: March 21, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

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23 s/Shiwon Choe  
24 SHIWON CHOE  
Assistant United States Attorney

25 Attorneys for the United States of America  
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